

## THE WAGES OF SIN.

**A Young Man Ends His Life Rather than Face Charge.**

**WAS ACCUSED OF STEALING.**

**As an Officer Was About to Arrest Him He Placed a Pistol in His Breast and Fired.**

J. Horace Wood, aged seventeen, shot and almost instantly killed himself Wednesday night about 8 o'clock in the office of R. G. Dun & Co., on the second floor of the Exchange bank building, Macon, Ga. The young man chose death rather than the disgrace of arrest on the charge of stealing about \$20 worth of postage stamps.

Wood was formerly employed in the office, but was discharged early in August, having worked for about five months as clerk. Prior to his discharge the number of postage stamps used in the office had increased to such an extent as to cause great surprise and then suspicion on the part of the local manager, Mr. Logan Douglas. Suspicion pointed to young Wood, but nothing was said until last night.

After his discharge the stamps continued to disappear so rapidly to be accounted for on the score of letters mailed. The watchman of the bank, Warren Mosely, was notified and last night Mr. Douglas himself decided to watch for the thief.

He was seated at his desk in a corner of the office without a light and the outer door locked when someone came up the elevator and walked to the door, called to ask if anyone was in Mr. Douglas's room. The visitor then knocked and said that someone downstairs wanted to see the chief clerk. He received no reply and immediately afterwards Mr. Douglas heard a key turned in the lock and Horace Wood entered, passing through the railing and approaching the stamp drawer he saw Mr. Douglas, who rose and said:

"Well, Horace, I have you now."

"Yes, Mr. Douglas," answered the boy, "you have me now."

Mr. Douglas, looking at the boy with a stern expression, which he has more than half expected to make, asked Wood what he had to say.

"I don't know," he replied.

"I have no right to ask a favor of you but if you will overlook it and say nothing I will leave town tonight never to return."

But Mr. Douglas told him that he must pay for the stamps and that he was not going to let him go without a proposition that he would not listen. He said that he had rather die than have his father know anything about it.

At this time Mr. Clem Steed, the lawyer who has offices nearby, appeared and Mr. Douglas told him the discovery and asked Mr. Steed to go to the window and call a policeman.

Mosely, the watchman, who says he saw the young man go up the stairs was, however, in waiting and he also, and together they made the matter over to Mr. Douglas.

Finally Mr. Douglas told Mosely to take Wood to the barracks and he would meanwhile see what could be done about it.

As Mosely approached Wood drew a pistol from his pocket and said:

"I'll be—d if you ever take me to the barracks."

At the same time holding the weapon in front of his breast and pointing towards Mosely.

The watchman spoke gently to him, edging up close, and when within reach he tried to knock the pistol down, but as he did so Wood turned the weapon on himself and fired.

The ball entered about the region of the heart. Mosely seized him and walked with him down the passage towards the elevator. After a few steps the unfortunate youth tottered and sank in the officer's arms, exclaiming:

"I am done for, tell all my folks good bye."

In a few minutes afterward he died. The body was taken to Wood's under taking establishment.

Young Wood was the son of Mr. J. W. Wood, a most respected man, who is well known by the business men as eminently trustworthy and highly respectable. He has been employed by the Central Railroad and now holds a position of trust with the Bibb Manufacturing company.

The young man has been a little wild and since his discharge by the Dunn company he has been out of employment.

**War and Tobacco.**

It sounds almost ludicrous in these enlightened days to hear of a church body which denounces the use of tobacco as wicked and sinful and proposed to enforce an ancient church law against the weed. Yet there was considerable row in the Methodist conference at Newport, Ky., the other day because several of the ministers were reported to be users of tobacco. There isn't a question about the chewing of tobacco being a filthy habit, and the smoking of cigars being a costly one.

**Killed by a Spider.**

The Paelet correspondent of The State says: "Mrs. John Kirby who last Wednesday morning while putting on her shoes was bitten on the toe by a small brown spider. Her sufferings were most excruciating and despite all medical skill, she died Thursday morning. Her remains were laid to rest in the Baptist cemetery Friday, her pastor, Rev. S. A. Nettles, conducting the funeral exercises."

**Will be Pardoned.**

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle claims to have good authority for the statement that Dreyfus will be pardoned although President Loubet will not exercise his prerogative until after the meeting of the council of revision. He adds that Capt. Beauvais and Maj. Breon were the only two members of the court martial who voted for acquittal and it was Capt. Parfall who insisted upon the proviso regarding extenuating circumstances.

## TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

**The Leaders of the Grand Old Party Can't Agree.**

Senators Hoar, Wellington and Mason, all Republicans, are openly opposed to the Hanna-McKinley expansion business. And now comes Senator Foraker and announces against imperialism. He has written a letter to Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, of Connecticut and the minister makes it a basis for a sermon. We are informed that this letter contains a confidential intimation that he will head the anti-imperialist wing of the senate in the next congress and being intended for publication was a semi-official announcement of the senator's position on this main issue of the next national campaign. With the opening of the session he will find the first gun. The letter closes with a hearty note of commendation for the work which has been done in the cause of anti-imperialism by the Economic Club, and declares in underscored type that the senator "is with the cause."

A special point is made in Senator Foraker's letter of the appeal which Isabel Artacho, former partner of Aguinaldo, has addressed to the American Republic, Artacho, who is spoken of as a man of wealth and influence, has just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States government. He promises that he has always been a loyal citizen. He rails at what he characterizes as the mean and spurious affection of the leaders of the present rebellion. He declares that the United States alone can restore peace and prosperity to the islands.

"Behold, what an honorable ally the president has taken to himself," argues the senator. "Isabel Artacho, the meanest man the islands have ever produced, as little as Arnold without Arnold's fire. Since the American occupation of the city he has passed in and out as freely as before. Doubtless, he had his useful side. But that he should be brought forward as a defender, that his simple statement should be thought sufficient to blacken the character of the man, who whatever may be said of him, is still making a pretty stiff fight for his country—this is laughable. There were to be had at any time during our own war for independence 50 Tories who would swear before the British parliament that Washington was a mere self-elected usurper, leading a handful of atrociously merciless banditti. Artacho's evidence is worse than useless."

This government welcoming a traitor was more than Foraker could stand. In old days, the senator was very forceful against southern "rebels." He is now a member who is bringing reproach upon the constitution, the Union and the flag.

**A Brutal Parent.**

Beckville, Panola County, Texas, is excited over a triple tragedy. James Forsythe, a highly respected young man, and Ollie Simpson, a belle of the neighborhood, eloped and were married Saturday night. When Andrew Simpson, the girl's father, learned of the wedding last evening he started after the couple on horseback. As he rode up to Forsythe's home he saw his son-in-law fleeing through the orchard. He brought him down with seven bullets in the groin, leaving him for dead. King H. Forsythe, father of James, came out of the house unarmed to see what the trouble was, and was instantly killed with a load of bullets. Simpson then entered the house with his pistol, saying he would kill his daughter, but young Forsythe's mother seized and held his pistol until the girl escaped. Simpson then went out and put the pistol to his forehead, killing himself instantly. Young Forsythe may recover. Business in Beckville is suspended on account of the tragedy.

**Great Demand for Yarns.**

A Boston dispatch to the New York Commercial asserts that cotton yarn manufacturers are having in their way "the same kind of boom as the producers of pig iron." That is, they are getting more orders than they can possibly fill, even by working overtime, and in many instances double time. "They are overwhelmed with contracts," the dispatch goes on, "and are quoting prices which equal those at which similar goods can be imported, and are refusing orders in many instances." One manager of many years' experience says he never saw the mills pushed as they are at present. Nevertheless the price of raw cotton remains very low, because spinners do not have to pay an advanced price to get what they want, being able to get it at their own price.

**Most Bloody Murder.**

Mrs. Jane Barber and her two sons, Wiley and Levi, were murdered by unknown robbers in a cross roads station, six miles from Pleasanton, Texas. They were killed with a hatchet, their heads containing five bullets each. A sack containing \$100 in silver was secured by the robbers. Foot tracks in the sand indicated that there were three men implicated in the crime and that they left in the direction of San Antonio. Runners have been sent to all parts of the county and a close search has begun for the murderers.

**Texas Won't Visit Paris.**

Judging from the preliminary movement being made in different places in Texas, the State will boycott the Paris exposition as a result of the Dreyfus verdict. A movement has already been set on foot in Galveston and San Antonio to secure pledges from the people to stay away from the exposition and a similar movement has been started in Austin. Reports from Texas state that similar movements are working there.

**The Leading Names.**

British census reports of family names give for England and Wales 253,696 Smiths, 242,100 Joneses and Williams, Taylor, Davies and Brown following in order. For Scotland, Smith leads, followed by McDonald, Brown, Thompson, Robertson, Stewart and Campbell. Murphy is ahead in Ireland, there being 62,000 of them; then come Kelley, 55,900; Sullivan, 43,600; Walsh, 41,700; Smith, 37,000; O'Brien, 33,400; Byrne, 33,000; Ryan, 32,000; Connor, 31,200; O'Neill, 29,100; and Reilly 29,000.

## LIES, BASE LIES.

**That Is What a London Concern Is Telling on the South.**

**A SCURRILOUS DOCUMENT.**

**The Howard Association Caps the Climax of a Series of Libels on the Southern States.**

The Howard association, of London, a concern engaged in circulating defamatory literature about the southern people, has recently issued a document which caps the climax in a series of wholesale libels of the cotton states.

The full text appears below: The noble spirit of sympathy, with the victims of Spanish tyranny in Cuba and the Philippines, which has lately been manifested by the great nation of the United States, has successfully removed an incubus which had long weighed heavily on those splendid islands. May it now be hoped that a similarly humane feeling will as determinedly grapple with a still more extensive form of oppression in the southern portions of the United States themselves.

During the past year the Howard association has on various occasions received from the southern states very erroneous accounts of cruelties inflicted both upon prisoners and others of the colored race, and, in particular, in the convict camps and chaingangs, where a shocking condition of affairs exists.

There are comparatively very few prison buildings in the south. Offenders are chiefly leased out for open-air work to contractors or bidders, who pay the labor so much as a head to the state or county, and then become absolute masters of such prisoners, so that the taxpayer is entirely relieved from the burden of criminals, who actually become a source of large revenue to the state and to individuals. This may at first sight seem to be a great advance upon the general systems of the north and of Europe, which are so costly to the community. But in reality the lease system produces the most terrible sufferings and fatalities to many thousands annually.

It is practically a revival of slavery, and on a very extensive scale. In Florida public sale of convicts (most of whom are Negroes) occasionally take place, when they are sold by auction to the highest bidder for various periods up to four years. Usually the sentences in the south (on colored people), even for minor offenses, such as stealing eggs, are for very long periods.

There are several classes of leased convicts. Firstly, those under the immediate supervision of the state, who are sent to British convict establishments. These, however, open to grave objection, and are comparatively free from the grossest evils, and have of late years undergone considerable improvement in several of the states. Secondly, there are the county camps, which are worse. And, lastly, and worst of all, there are the numerous gangs farmed out to private sub-contractors or bidders, who in many cases "sweat" their victims to death by excessive labor, wretched food, brutal violence and the grossest neglect of sanitary requirements. And, of course, religious and moral obligations are utterly ignored in most instances.

In the best prisons of the northern states, as in New York state (at Elmira), Massachusetts (at Concord Junction and Sherborn), Illinois (at Joliet and Pontiac), Ohio (at Columbus), Minnesota (at Stillwater) and in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island and other states, the reformation of the prisoner is, at least, earnestly attempted, and often successfully achieved. But in the southern camps and chaingangs it is the very reverse.

The "captains" employed by the sub-contractors are often of the class depicted in "Levee," in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Their conduct to the female convicts is indescribable. A large number of illegitimate births take place in these camps. The wretched children born in them are, in some instances, permanently retained as slaves. And the breeding of such has become an avowed purpose, at least in one state. Woe to the women and girls who are sent to such camps. Their life is one of frequent rape and murder. Men and women frequently run away and are then chased with bloodhounds and guns—those killed being sometimes registered as "escaped."

The colored population furnishes about nine-tenths of the southern convicts, and it is reliably stated that a considerable portion of them are either quite innocent or are punished by long sentences for the most trifling offenses, and are frequently merely tramped up and down the country in the interest of the local officials and contractors that the number of convicts should be as large as possible and their detention as prolonged as it can be made.

A very sad feature in the chaingangs is the number of young children sent to them. A leading philanthropist of Baltimore, Mr. G. S. Griffith, president of the Maryland Society for the Protection of Children, was pained to find in the gangs so many children from nine years of age and upward. In one of the better cases of chaingangs in North Carolina he found fifty-five prisoners, including three women and one boy of eleven years of age. And he says: "These men, women and boys all sleep under a tent 70x24 feet. This association of most demoralizing association of the various ages and sexes, by day and night, is the usual feature of the private camps, and sometimes even of the state establishments."

Judge Berry, of Georgia, says: "My experience is that when a boy is sent to the chaingang, he is ruined." Judge Berry, of Atlanta, says: "I have seen too many cases where boys have been ruined by being sent to the chaingangs." Then what must it be for girls?

Fearful brutalities are perpetrated by the "captains" in the lonely remote places where many of the gangs are located, as in forests and mines. Sometimes convicts have been fayed alive. On one prisoner's corpse forty injuries were found. He had been literally beaten to pieces. Another had been disgustingly dismembered by kicks, and

there was a great hole gaping in his side. A young white girl of 17 years, after being repeatedly outraged by the officers of a camp, fled to the woods. She was overtaken by bloodhounds, her clothes stripped off and she was then flogged in the presence of jeering men. Another poor girl, similarly treated, gave birth to a child, but both mother and offspring were speedily relieved by death. Women and girls are habitually subjected to the grossest indecencies and exposures. In one camp was found a woman who had had seven children whilst there, and another had had six there. And such cases are legion!

Christian America sends hundreds of missionaries to Asia and Africa. But is there not a vast mission field for effort and influence?

The states of Mississippi, Arkansas and the Carolinas all need great reformation. Their forest turpentine works and their phosphate mines are often awfully spotted morally and physically. Louisiana is making some special efforts at improvement. Alabama and Texas are perhaps better than formerly. Yet a prison chaplain in Texas writes to the Howard association (1898): "Practically there has been no advance in the least system of our convicts. I can only be an evil."

The Howard association has also received, in connection with these sad accounts of southern camps and chaingangs, much information showing that they form but one portion of a still vaster system of oppression of the colored race generally in the southern states. The voice of Missions (Atlanta, December, 1898) contains a long and terrible indictment of the white race for the treatment of the colored people since 1865.

It says: "The Cuban war and its results and the Armenian massacres are nothing when compared with the thirty years of 'whitewashing,' chasing by bloodhounds, murdering, burning, roasting, lynching, branding, flogging, robbing, and other crimes of the most heinous kind, which the colored people of Atlanta have passed through and are still undergoing. This year 300 have been lynched and murdered by our white Christian friends, and no voice but our own weak cry has been raised in protest." Many Negroes were shot by the white Democrats in North and South Carolina during the November elections of 1898. Recently, also, many uneducated colored people have been driven away from their homes and farms in the south by violent and covetous white neighbors.

The same journal complains of the silence of the pulpit, both north and south, respecting these evils, and remarks that even the United States supreme court at Washington has always turned the scale against the colored race. Also that several of the southern states have disfranchised the Negroes by wholesale, in violation of the federal constitution, whilst returning them as all voters for the purposes of their own propaganda representation in congress.

It is known that some prominent politicians and legislators at Washington have made large fortunes as convict contractors.

In The Richmond Patriot (July 23rd, 1898), a bishop is quoted as saying: "Enough colored men have been lynched to death to reach a mile high, if laid one upon another, and nearly as many more women and children to make a similar pile."

These lynchings are defended by many persons on the ground of their necessity for protecting white men from Negro assaults. No doubt occasionally crimes of this kind have been committed by them, but they have been immensely outnumbered by similar outrages by whites upon the females of the weaker race.

The colored people have need to clear themselves from complicity with such crime and also to cultivate more honesty and truthfulness. Nor can they expect to be much respected until they manifest more self-respect and become less characterized, as a people, by their everlasting grin and giggle. Lord Chesterfield said: "I never knew a 'Merry Andrew' respected man."

But the colored people are too often such fools, and until, as a race, they manage to make themselves both respected and feared, they are not likely to get the justice which is due to them. Buffoons will be despised.

Even the aggregate of the lynchings is very small in comparison with the enormous mortality of the convicts in the camps and chaingangs. While the death rate in England is 1,000 per annum, it ranges in these camps from 75 to over 200 per 1,000 yearly.

The Voice of Missions mournfully remarks: "There are no advocates of human rights in the United States today. Charles Sumner is dead, Abraham Lincoln is gone, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass and Harriet Beecher Stowe have all passed away; and with them went the last great advocates of human rights. This complaint is, however, pessimistic."

Yet even the Society of Friends (Quakers) of America, once the foremost champions of the negro, through their J. M. Whitier, Thomas Garrett, Isaac E. Hepper, Levi Coffin, Francis T. King and other good men have of late years become strangely silent and apparently apathetic as to the oppression of race.

However, a people of twelve millions ought no longer to be mainly dependent upon, or looking to others for their own protection. They must now chiefly turn to schemes of self-help or remain oppressed.

There are people in the United States. They are increasing in numbers, in intelligence and in wealth. It is stated that more than half of them can read and that their property is worth eighty million pounds, or four hundred million dollars. The idea of emigrating such a multitude is utterly visionary. They must be dealt with in America itself. Nor is foreign intervention for a moment to be thought of. Such a multitude are not likely to put up with their oppression indefinitely. Nor ought they to.

Must it be left again to the compulsion of national disaster to solve this great problem and so to bring about results which may far better and far more effectively be secured by volunteer humanity and peaceful wisdom?

**SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.**

**Much Damage Done to Private and Public Property.**

A cyclone swept over Bermuda island Wednesday night. Houses were blown down and others were unroofed. The storm raged the whole night. No lives were lost but heavy damage was done to public and private property, fruit and cedar trees. The causeway was badly injured and the government house was damaged. The storm was the worst known there since the hurricane of 1880. In fact many of the inhabitants say it exceeded the gale of 1880 in violence. Information from the dock yard says the damage done there is very serious. The breakwater is badly damaged. On Ireland and Box Islands everything is more or less injured. The damage is roughly estimated at £100,000. At Somerset all the houses and small crafts were destroyed, the trees demolished and houses unprotected, or otherwise damaged. At Prospect Camp the damage is estimated at £3,000. More than half a mile of the causeway connecting the mainland with St. George's is totally destroyed. It will cost £12,000 to £15,000 to repair it. News from St. George's received by a whale boat says serious damage has been done to trees, houses, etc. All the boats have been destroyed or are badly injured. Reports from outlying parishes are slowly coming in. They all show there has been great destruction of trees and serious injury to houses and other property. But, so far as can be learned here, there has been no loss of life. It is a curious coincidence that the great gale of 1839 occurred September 11 and 12 and this on September 12 and 13. No correct estimate of the amount of damage to private property can at present be obtained, but it will be £100,000.

**DON CAMERON'S ANGER.**

**It Caused Him to Pay \$850 for Whipping a Jewish Merchant.**

While Attorney General Bellinger was in support this week he made an argument in a case of unusual interest. Some time ago Don Cameron severely horse-whipped a Jewish merchant named David Schein, whom he charged with selling liquor to Negroes upon his preserves near Beaufort. Schein brought suit against his prominent chastiser for \$10,000 damages. The jury after hearing the case in detail rendered a verdict for \$850 in Schein's favor. The jury was composed entirely of white men. Mr. Thomas Talbird and Attorney General Bellinger represented Schein and the latter drew a vivid word picture of the introduction of the negro into the state from the Carolinas. Messrs. Elliott & Elliott represented the distinguished defendant.

The story of the affair was to the effect that Mr. Cameron while driving along the shell road headed for the depot came across a crowd of Negroes who seemed to be drunk and they yelled at him. He then came across a Negro who had rented some of his property to Schein; he gave the Negro a whipping and then drove up to a fence corner, driving his buggy and horse so close to the fence that he nearly ran over the fence.

Then he charged the Negro with selling the Negroes liquor, and proceeded to whip him with his buggy whip. Schein was finally forced to tear away some palings before he could escape the lashes of his assailant's whip. This is the story as heard.

Schein brought suit as stated above for \$850 damages. At the time of the whipping it is said Mr. Cameron told Schein to leave the neighborhood and he did as ordered.—The State.

**Gets an Offer.**

Col. Jas. H. Tillman, of South Carolina, a nephew of Senator Tillman, was at the white house Wednesday and asked the president to authorize the organization of an independent company of Indian scouts for service in the Philippines. It is proposed to make Mr. Tillman, who was leader of the First South Carolina during the Spanish war, captain of the company, and Joseph H. Woodbury, "Hole-in-the-head" chief of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, first lieutenant, and some member of the regiment of "Rough Riders" second lieutenant. It is said that many more than a company of Chippewas are ready to enlist in case they are allowed to go to the Philippines as an independent organization.

It is understood that the president has promised Col. Tillman the position he seeks.

**Sentenced to Death.**

A dispatch from Manila says the local papers assert that Corporal Dan Hoffman and Private Conine, of Co. B, Sixteenth infantry, have been sentenced to death by court martial, and that Private McConnet has been condemned to 20 years imprisonment for having criminally assaulted native women in Manila a month ago. The crimes, it is said, greatly aroused the natives. The papers assert also that Gen. Otis has recommended that President McKinley approve the sentence and that he desires a public execution of the men sentenced to death as a warning against a repetition of the crime.

**Built His Coffin.**

In Maryland there is a man who has built a coffin for himself, and he lies down in it for a short time each day and smokes. He says he is "getting used" to the coffin. Maybe he smokes in it because he expects to smoke hereafter also, and is getting used to that at the same time.

## A BAD GANG.

**A Regular Band of Robbers Near Charleston.**

**COMPOSED OF CONVICTS.**

**A Dozen Outrageous Cases Cited to Show the State of Affairs Where the Robbers Operate.**

A serious state of affairs is reported from St. Andrew's Parish. From all accounts lawlessness is running rampant across the Ashley River and every day the depredations are growing bolder and more audacious.

The thing has been going on for some time now, and the people affected are beginning to wonder where the trouble will end. It is believed by some white men that if the gang is ever run up some of the many fugitive murderers of Charleston will be found.—News and Courier.

The Dreyfus case has served to call attention to the status of the Jews in the various countries of the world. Anti-Semitic feeling in France is stronger than it has been for many years past, but there are many other lands in which the Jews are subject to severe discriminations and subtle prejudices. In fact the United States and England are about the only countries in which the Jews may be said to enjoy an absolutely open field and fair chance.

Both here and in England Jews have filled many positions of high distinction and prejudice against them exists in a far lighter degree than it does elsewhere.

The Jew has shown a wonderful ability to take care of himself even under the most adverse conditions. His business success is undoubtedly one of the main reasons of the discriminations against him and the attempts to beat him down.

But he has prospered even under persecution and will continue to do so. There is no prospect that the Zionist movement, the plan of collecting all the Jews in Palestine and the restoration to them of distinct national power, will ever amount to much.

They are scattered over the face of the earth, and scattered they will remain until the end of time. The Jews are so prominent in affairs, especially in commerce, that they have shown a genius unsurpassed by any other people that ever existed, that most persons believe they are more numerous than they really are.

According to the best information there are not more than 6,200,000 Jews in all the world—not a great many more than the population of the state of New York. Of the total Jewish population, 5,000,000 are in Europe, chiefly in Russia. There are 900,000 in Asia, 700,000 in Africa, 300,000 in America and 20,000 in Australia.

It was impossible to secure the names, but the facts were given to a reporter for The News and Courier by one of the most prominent lawyers in Charleston, who has property in St. Andrew's, and who has studied the situation.

Lewis's store, about a mile from New Bridge, was robbed by the gang in broad daylight. They just walked in and held up the proprietor. Mr. Lewis very naturally objected and sought to oppose them and in the scuffle that ensued had his arm broken by the Negroes. After helping themselves to all that they needed, they left for the woods.

A few nights after Mr. Dupont's store was entered and the clerk, who sleeps upstairs hearing the noise started down to see what was the matter. A Negro with a gun made him come to a standstill, and the clerk was informed that he had better not interfere. The clerk was powerless and the Negroes after helping themselves made off.

The store of Mr. Wigger, in Maryville, was the next place attacked. The gang tore off a strip of weather board from this place, but found they could not enter, so went around to another side and endeavored to force a window. Mr. Wigger was waiting for them on the inside with a well loaded shotgun, but unfortunately, in working about for position, made a noise which frightened the gang off.

The clerk in Gadsden's store was held up one rainy afternoon by a single Negro, supposed to be Wild Bill. Fortunately, while the clerk was looking down the barrel of the pistol, a party of ladies dropped in to the store to take shelter from the rain. The Negro, not knowing the invading party was of feminine gender, jumped out of the back door and took to the woods.

Another dashingly case of violence of which Wild Bill and his gang are guilty is the serious whipping administered to the town marshal of Maryville, a Negro named Robertson. A few weeks ago Robertson had occasion to arrest a white man, one of the gang, and at the time was threatened with violence. The clerk, because he always went well armed, but as is usually the case, he finally threw aside precaution. One day he was driving along the shell road in a wagon and had left his pistol in the bottom of the wagon body, where it was unhandy to get at. Before he knew what he was about a Negro rose up out of the bushes on each side of the road and ordered him to throw up his hands. As the working ends of two pistols pointed right at him, there was no time to do but obey orders, and up went his "feeders." Robertson was then jerked from the wagon seat by a bunch of Negroes, some of whom came out of the bushes after the hold-up, and was unmercifully beaten. The cries of Robertson reached the ears of Mr. Kracke and another white man who were driving along the road in a buggy, returning to the city from Mr. Kracke's farm. As the buggy approached the scene of the difficulty Robertson was released and his assailants made good their escape.

Another case of highway robbery was inflicted on a collector from Charleston. The Reporter's informant did not remember the gentleman's name, but said the collector was held up on the public highway by three Negroes, supposed to be Wild Bill and two of his pals, and relieved of \$25 in cash.

Near Daniel's Church an old Negro man was held up and relieved of a new pair of shoes and a few cents in cash. A colored man named Williams, well known as a butcher in Maryville, was

of a strange experience he had while driving along the road. He said a Negro, armed with two pistols and a rifle, stopped him and began to talk about the robberies that had been recently perpetrated. Williams said the Negro asked him if the white folks were making any efforts to catch the robbers, etc. It is thought that the unknown Negro was Wild Bill himself, endeavoring to find out if the climate of St. Andrew's was getting too hot for him.

Trial Justice Rivers is in charge of this side of St. Andrew's district, and on him and his constables it devolves to rid the settlement of the marauders. The thing has been going on for some time now, and the people affected are beginning to wonder where the trouble will end. It is believed by some white men that if the gang is ever run up some of the many fugitive murderers of Charleston will be found.—News and Courier.

**THE SCATTERED NATION.**

**The Jews Are Discriminated Against All Over the World.**

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